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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145 1-4.

CITY ITEMS.

Sewing Machines.

The following is the *verbatim* report of the regularly appointed judges on sewing machines and inventions, at the Allegheny County Fair, **1865**. These judges are thorough and practical men, well known in this community, being machinists and dealers in machinery, and their decision is worthy of consideration:

To the President and Managers:

GENTLEMEN—We, whose names are annexed, appointed by you as judges on Class No. **36** render the following verdict, which is according to our best judgment, namely:

We award to E. P. Carpenter, No. **27** Fifth street, agent for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, the first premium and diploma, for its simplicity and thoroughness of construction, and as the best machine for family and general purposes.

We award to Grover & Baker first premium and diploma, as the best machine for heavy work and embroidery.

(Signed,) Hugh M. Bole, Richard Nuttall, Jared M. Brush, James Rees, A. W. Foster, Jr.

Ladies' Furs.

For comfort and beauty, nothing exceeds a fine set of furs, and nowhere in the city can a larger or finer assortment be found than at the first-class hat, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. **139** Wood street, where you will find a complete stock of Hudson Bay Sable, German Fitch, American Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Mink Sables, in Capes, Sacques, Berthas, Ladies' Hoods, Skating Caps, Gents' Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves, all of which he will sell at less prices than at any other house in the city.

Exhibition of Stock

At Oakland Park. There will be an exhibition of thorough-bred horses at Oakland Park during the week commencing Tuesday next, the 31st inst. Entries have already been made from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Parkersburg and other places, of famous trotting, pacing, and thorough-bred stock. There will be a trotting and pacing match each day of the week, and also a trial of thorough-breds. The list of premiums includes **$100** for three minute trotting horses, **$100** for **2.55**, **$100** for **2.50**, **$100** for **2.40**, and a **$300** sweepstakes. For pacers—**$100** for three minute pacers, **$100** for **2.36**, **$100** for **2.40**, with a corresponding sweepstakes of **$300**. The exhibition will be under the immediate direction of Major Harvey Van Voorhis, who has for years been identified with the breeding of thorough-breds in this county. He intends to enter for the premiums some of his own stock, among which will be the stallions "Revenue," the "American Star" and "Bob Cunningham." The "American Star" will go against his half brother, brought on from Philadelphia. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of two thousand visitors, and Major Van Voorhis will give his personal attention to the comfort of his guests.

Blanket and Silk Goods.

For these two lines of goods, among others, we would refer our readers to Bates & Bell's, No. **21** Fifth street. The very finest assortment, and at very low prices, may be found. Give an early call and secure bargains.

Purchase McBride's King of Pain

Only at Fleming's, No. **84** Market street and you will have a guarantee that you are getting the genuine article. Beware of counterfeits. Special inducements to wholesale customers.

Sixty-seven Head of Fat Cattle

For sale now, at Buck Tavern, three miles from the city, on the Brownsville Road.

Black Silks

Cheaper than them all, at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street.

Dress Goods and Merinos.

Bargains at Gardner & schleiter's, 92 Market street.

Remember

McClarran's drug store **85** Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27.

THE CASE OF MRS. GRINDER.

The evidence for the Commonwealth in the case of MRS. MARTHA GRINDER, charged with the murder of MRS. MARY CAROLINE CARUTHERS, by means of poison, was closed yesterday afternoon. The evidence has been carefully reported in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, and although mainly circumstantial the reader cannot but conclude that it proves overwhelmingly the guilt of the accused. Her counsel, yesterday afternoon, announced to the Court that no witnesses would be called for the defense, but that certain points of law would be submitted for the decision of the Court. Mr. MILLER opened the argument for the prosecution, and this morning Messrs. MARSHALL and JONES for the defense, and District Attorney KIRKPATRICK, for the Commonwealth, will address the jury. A verdict in the case will doubtless be had to-day.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The popular *impresario*, Max Strakosch, announces a brief season of the Italian Opera, at the Pittsburgh Theatre, to commence, Monday evening, November 6th. The troupe he will present to the public is better known as the Mme Ghioni and Sig. Susini Grand Opera Company, and is composed of some of the most talented artists now in the country, including such as Mme Ghioni and Mlle Cannisa, Prima Donnas; Mme Patti Strakosch, Contralto; Signaores Marcacci and Armani, First Tenors; Signor Manenti, Baritone; Signor Anton Graff, Basso Buffo, and Signor Susini, the accomplished Basso Profundo. The chorus and orchestra has been carefully selected, and is full and powerful. During the season, the operas of Ernani, Martha, Il Trovatore, Faust, Norma and Don Giovanni will be given. We have not had a season of Italian Opera in this city for six years, and the advent of M. Strakosch's Troupe will doubtless be hailed with pleasure by the admirers of operatic music. The sale of season tickets will commence on Wednesday, November 1st, at C. C. Mellor's music store, No. 89, Wood street.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—Under the Mexican constitution General ORTEGA, at present in New York city, who is the Chief Justice of the Mexican republic, succeeds to the Presidency on the occurrence of a vacancy. We are informed that General ORTEGA is about to leave this country for Mexico, to assume the administration of the government. He will be accompanied by a number of Mexican officers, it is supposed they will be able to carry with them some material aid.

BISHOP ELLIOTT, of Georgia, was not a member of the Episcopal General Convention—consequently he was not "the ruling spirit" in that body. Georgia sent no delegation to the Convention.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I am gratified to find the consolidation project getting into shape, and as I am not among those to whose special charge it has been committed, permit me to suggest that among other things, the consolidated city be constituted a *county*, separate and distinct from Allegheny county. This will give us our own courts, they can be held by our present judges—I want no better,) and give our business men a chance to have commercial cases tried by jurors who have at least once heard of a bill of exchange and a promissory note: it will also save us from paying the expense of the interminable cases which arise in the rural districts, and which bring in half the population of a township as witnesses. It will simplify our taxation by giving us one tax to pay, and save us the expense of building the lowest farmer's bridges, and making the honest farmer's roads, and having honest farmers sit county commissioners to expend our money. It will also save us from unequal and dishonest assessments, by which property in town is assessed at seventy-five per cent, and property in the country at five.

PITT.

Charles Murry, private in Company A, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, convicted of assaulting, robbing and killing Lewis Hoffath, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Auburn, New York.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1865. NO. 4.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Sufferings Among Washington Freedmen.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN STARVING.

APPEAL FOR PECUNIARY RELIEF.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 26.

Affairs in Mississippi.

Advices from Mississippi, received at the Freedmen's Bureau, represent an unsatisfactory condition of affairs relative to the freedmen in that State. Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Governor, directing the admission of negro testimony, many of the courts still obstinately refuse to receive their depositions. Teachers for freedmen, sent out by benevolent societies at the North, are arriving, but distrusting the State officials, and fearing for their own personal safety, deem it judicious to close their schools on the withdrawal of our troops from the regions in which they are located.

Suffering Among the Freedmen.

A pathetic appeal in behalf of the suffering of colored people of Washington has just been issued by Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, agent of the National Freedmen's Association, exhibiting the destitution existing among that class in this city. The census of 1860 gives the colored residents of the city at 14,000, since which time at least 25,000 freed people have been added, a large proportion of which are women and children, refugees from Virginia and Maryland. The appeal represents that thousands of these people are extremely destitute and unable to obtain self-supporting employment.

The association, notwithstanding it has disbursed a large amount of stores to the suffering, has found its benefactions entirely inadequate to supply their imperative wants, and it is now obliged to appeal for the benevolent of the Onward and aid them in their philanthropic work.

Mrs. G. represents the most fearful mortality existing among them, the Quartermaster's Department having issued during the hot weather an average of eighty coffins per week, and says there can be no doubt that the sanitary condition of most of the poorest class conduce much to the fearful mortality among them, as they are compelled to breathe a very impure air within and a stench from without the room, and are often covered with vermin, even after death. It is the opinion prevailing among them and of other close observers, that three-fourths of these children die from want and neglect.

In one family of a soldier who lost his life in battle, five of ten of his children have died since March, 1865, from the above causes. In another, three out of seven children of a soldier drafted in December have been starved to death within the last three weeks. The mothers in both cases were prostrated with sickness, and all their supplies were suddenly and entirely cut off.

In the same square mothers and sons, wives and children of soldiers still in the Government service as regular United States troops, are suffering for the necessaries of life, knowing nothing more of their men, they say, than that when the war broke up they didn't come home.

Near these lives another soldier's wife, having four small children, who, as she says, were starved out in Frederick, Maryland. They have neither bed, table nor chairs, nor any household utensils, save a frying pan, out of which they all eat with their fingers. When I found her, she had obtained two days' work, and with her scanty wages had tried to keep her children alive, but said she, "God knows how often we are hungry."

These cases might be multiplied to scores and hundreds in and around the National Capital. The Freedmen's Bureau has no authority from Congress to aid these suffering people, and the association has hitherto been compelled to publicly represent these facts, and appeal for the contribution of the charitable in all parts of the Union.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Detroit paper says that the damage to the winter wheat from rust, sprouting and excessive humidity, which occurred in some portions of Southern Illinois and other sections lying on the Ohio river, has been grossly exaggerated by interested parties, and is not likely to cause any scarcity even among the high value grades of wheat, flour, which are mostly consumed in the home market. The wheat crop in Canada West, which yields a large surplus for our commerce and consumption, is unquestionably a full average, so that there is no reason beyond a speculative one for the high prices which now rule. We need not remind our readers that these views fully coincide with our own, founded on personal observation, which were fully set forth in these columns some time ago.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says: Every day for the past ten days two steamers have left for New Orleans with at least two thousand tons. The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Line have twenty boats engaged, in which are invested four and a half million of dollars, and besides this we have daily lines to all points on the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, while we have regular packet lines which leave two or three times a week to points on the Arkansas river, all employed in carrying the produce of the Great West.

A Washington special says that Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves for England in next Wednesday's steamer, on a special legal mission connected with the State Department. Thus far his business is kept strictly confidential, but it is very clearly surmised that it has reference to an addition of the claims for damages made by this Government on Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama on American commerce. It is believed that the Government has accepted the proposition of Earl Russell to appoint a commission to settle such claims.

Rio Janeiro dates to the 16th of September have been received. The Brazilians went into extacies over their recent victories, and the city was illuminated several nights in succession. The news of the utter rout of the Paraguayan army was confirmed, and the allies, at last accounts, were following up their successes by an invasion of the Paraguayan country. Resistance was expected as the leading forces were marching.

The Georgia State Convention assembled at Milledgeville on Wednesday, over two hundred and seventy delegates being present. Hon. Herschel V. Johnston was elected President. Provisional Governor Johnson sent in a message, announcing that all the cotton purchased by the State had been captured or burned; that all the assets of the State abroad had been drawn to the fall; that all sources of income are unavailable, and that, therefore, it had become necessary for him to provide for the immediate emergencies. He invited attention to proposals for borrowing such money, to the amount of $500,000, and to the re-districting of the State for members of Congress under the new apportionment. He also recommends a change in the mode of Representation in the General Assembly. After some local suggestions, he stated that the debt of the State is $20,813,325, of which only $2,086,750 was contracted before the war. The debt, he remarked in conclusion, he said, is an honorable one, but the other is on a very different basis, having no legal or moral obligation. The two, however, are unique and cause flourished together in life, and must be buried in the same grave. The Convention is the ablest assemblage ever convened in the State, and the prospect is that its action will be harmonious, conservative, and in all respects gratifying.

Pennsylvania Baptist Association.

The thirty-eighth annual session of the Pennsylvania Baptist Association is now being held in Philadelphia. The delegates present from Pittsburgh are A. K. Bell, D. D. Williams, O. Washington, J. Banks and J. S. Dickerson. The most interesting part of the first day's proceedings was the reading of the Board of Managers' report, from which it appears the Secretary reports that as traveling agent, he has visited eight associations and three churches, preached eight sermons, and made thirteen addresses in behalf of the association, and he has traveled over five thousand miles, and received $1,490. The sum of $5,187 50 has been appropriated to missionary purposes. Thirty missionaries were employed at fifty different churches and fifty out-stations. The labors have been faithfully performed, amounting to twenty-eight years, the average life-time of one man; 3,226 sermons have been preached; 1,005 social meetings attended; 5,540 visits purely pastoral, paid; 28,710 miles traveled, and 760 have been baptized. This direct labors have extended into twenty-five counties and twelve associations. The balance in the treasury is $283 71. The want of churches in the oil district is spoken of. There could be raised in the city of Philadelphia, $10,000 for Home Mission labor in Pennsylvania, and half as much in the State. The report was discussed at considerable length, and was adopted.

Highly Interesting.

Views of the New York Press on the Adams-Russell Correspondence—Railroad Lines in the South—Sons of Temperance—Henry S. Foote in New York Court—He Could Not Take the Oath—Case of Young Kretzmann—Trial of the Algonquin and Winooski—Mr. Dickerson Threatens to Stop the Race—The Policy of Secretary McCulloch—The New Irish Bonds—Meeting of the American Bible Union—New National Express Company—Gen. Ortego Going to Mexico, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 26.—All the morning papers comment on the Adams-Russell correspondence concerning our claims against England for the damages inflicted by the anglo-rebel pirates.

The *Tribune*, after stating the question, says: Should England be ever involved in a serious foreign war before her difficulty with the United States is settled, it would probably not require much time to cause her to disown her present principles.

The *Herald* says the trouble arises from the existing unsettled and undetermined international law, and urges a congress of the great powers to settle certain principles which will perpetuate peace between the new and old worlds.

The *Times*, after declaring that Lord Russell, in rejecting arbitration, rejected something which Mr. Adams had never tendered him or suggested, says so far as national honor is concerned, Earl Russell may rely upon it, that the United States have no thought of surrendering to any power the decision of any question which can affect her own interests in the slightest degree. Nor will they willingly consent to the surrender of principles of international law, which are essential to the very existence of such a thing as neutrality, and which cannot be discarded, as England now, in a mistaken view of her own interests, seeks to discard them, without making every war the signal of universal conflagration.

The *World* says the usage in making peace treaties is to surrender conquered territories, but whenever we have a war with England, we should take these Canadas and keep them. In that way we will secure compensation for the whole of our losses by the sham neutrality of England.

The repairs of different railroads between Petersburg, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina, have been completed, and the railroad route of travel is now open through from the former to the latter city. It runs *via* Weldon and Wilmington, North Carolina, and Florence, South Carolina. The roads from Augusta *via* Atlanta and West Point to Montgomery, Alabama, have been repaired.

Nearly seven hundred delegates from the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Eastern New York, assembled yesterday at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Center street, and the morning session were held. J. M. Steans, Grand Worthy Patriarch, presided, and delivered an address to the Convention, congratulating them on the satisfactory progress of the Order, and the earnest zeal evidenced by the various divisions in the cause of temperance. There were over $100,000 expended in this cause last year by the order in this Grand Division, and everywhere the most gratifying results were apparent.

The steamship Golden Gate, which sailed yesterday arrived with California dates of the 9th, and $1,315,912 in treasure from California. This morning, in the United States Court before Judge Nelson, Hon. R. S. Dickinson, late Attorney General, Attorney, moved in the court that H. S. Foote, ex-member of the defunct Confederate's Congress, be admitted to the bar, and introduced the Supreme Court of the United States. The motion was granted, and Mr. Foote stepped up to the clerk's desk to take the oath. The first oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York he took without wincing, but the oath of allegiance was too much for him. After trying in vain to frame a stringent requirements, Mr. Foote declared that his connection with the late rebel government rendered it impossible for him to subscribe to such an oath, and he left the court room unsworn.

To-day the Algonquin was ahead of the Winooski 1,500 yards. The steamer Winooski's throttle-valves have not been kept wide open according to the rules, and Mr. Dickerson threatens to stop his engines if this course is persisted in.

The case of McVickar against Greenleaf & Co., involving the proposed examination of young Greenleaf, in behalf of the latter, in opposition being made to postpone the examination, it was objected to on the ground of his sickness, and a physician from their own side testified to the same effect. On the other hand, the prisoner's counsel stated that in case he was put on the stand now, he would refuse to testify, and on the sentence, he assured the counsel that an appeal from them would be given to take his testimony before he was sentenced. The Judge said that as the plaintiff's counsel did not object to the prisoner, he would postpone the examination to the 8th of November, at 11 A. M.

The *Post's* political special of to-day says: Secretary McCulloch has started up a formidable opposition against returning to specie payments. He is importuned by parties, and supplied with able and plausible arguments to withstand by his Fort Wayne speech. These parties will now turn to Congress, which will be importuned to pass a law compelling the Secretary to continue his policy of funding the legal tenders, but to extend the present limit of National Bank notes from three to five hundred millions.

The veterans are all discriminating in favor of soldiers in their fresh appointments.

The Smithsonian Daily Weather Map of this city have finished the engravings for the Irish Republican Bonds, authorized to be issued by the Fenian Congress, recently in session in Philadelphia, and the specimen sheets are to be shown. They present a very handsome appearance, and, it is said, are proof against the arts of the counterfeiter. The public sale of the bonds is expected to commence in two weeks. They bear six per cent interest, payable at the Treasury of the Irish Republic, and are redeemable six months after the independence of the Irish Nation so acknowledged.

The American Bible Union held their sixteenth anniversary yesterday. The Directors' report represents the income and expenditures of the Secretary for eight months ending June 14th to be $21,000. A letter was read from Dr. Morton Peto, announcing his intention to be present and speak there for the Union.

Chief Justice Chase spoke at the reception of the English delegates last evening, and said he believed the present differences between England and America could be settled without loss of honor to either.

The ex-rebel Gen. Imboden, of Virginia, is now in town on business connected with the formation of the new express company, to be called the Southern Express Company, to run from Richmond to Nashville, Memphis and Illinois, with one or three times a week to points on the Arkansas river, all employed in carrying the produce of the Great West.

A Washington special says that Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves for England in next Wednesday's steamer, on a special legal mission connected with the State Department. Thus far his business is kept strictly confidential, but it is very clearly surmised that it has reference to an addition of the claims for damages made by this Government on Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama on American commerce. It is believed that the Government has accepted the proposition of Earl Russell to appoint a commission to settle such claims.

STATE ITEMS.

Adam Spangy of Somerset township, Somerset county, committed suicide about ten days ago, by hanging upon a tree, in the wood, a considerable distance from his residence. It appears Mr. Spangy had been liable to fits of mental derangement, for some years. Was discharged from the draft in 1862 on that account, and was last year discharged from the army for the same reason. He leaves a wife and family.

The Morgantown, W. Va., *Post* says the construction of a railroad from Fairmont, West Va., to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, by way of Greensburg in Greene county, or Geneva, in Fayette county. A convention is proposed to be held at Fairmont, on the first Thursday in November next, on this subject, and all the counties along the line proposed south are requested to send delegates to said convention. Charters are procured from both States for this road and all that is needed is the necessary amount of money to make it.

The winter session of the Waynesburg College opened on Monday last, with a very flattering show of students.

The buckwheat is said to be quite a failure in many parts of Indiana county this season.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held at West Chester, to-day.

Maj. Gen. Hartranft, Auditor General elect, has returned to his command in Kentucky, and is now on duty at Louisville.

The 105th Pennsylvania regiment is to be mustered out at once and sent home for payment and discharge. But five regiments from this State will then remain in service.

MASONIC.—In the grand lodge of Ohio, which on the 19th inst., closed its annual session at Columbus, resolutions were introduced in response to a memorial from the grand lodge of West Virginia, asking recognition from their Ohio brethren—the resolution acknowledging the legality of the organization of that body, and recognizing it as equal in dignity to other State grand lodges. A very lively discussion ensued. Old fogyism said "Wait. "Refer the matter to a committee." "Wait a year, and see what old Virginia will do." "Don't be in too much haste," anything, in short, but to acknowledge the separate political existence of the State of West Virginia. The discussion, though animated, was fraternal, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a decisive majority. So the Masons of Ohio, represented in three hundred and fifty different communities as lodges, have spoken out on the side of the Government on this question.

EFFORTS are in progress to have a congress of steam engine builders, with a view of ascertaining the relative value of new steam engines. It is proposed to fit up a large room, in which the competitors will place their engines. A large fly-or bank will be provided, which will be filled with air to a given pressure. Each engine, in turn, will be connected with the tank, and the compressed air turned on, and the revolutions of the engine noted. The engine which makes the greatest number will be judged the best.

A Providence paper referring to the outlandish and utterly abominable words constantly coined by telegraph operators, says: "The Associated Press pours a stream of cold poison into the English language every morning. We hear of buildings being 'burglarized' and 'incendiarized,' of steamers 'colliding,' and oil wells 'conflagrating,' and the other day we were told an actress had 'debuted' with success! There ought to be a law against such atrocities."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Amendments of the Tax Law.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Soldiers' Bodies Removed to Arlington Cemetery.

Arrival of Tunis Ambassadors.

NO ACTION YET IN THE WIRZ CASE.

Tax on the Sales of Brokers.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. E. H. ROLLINS.

GOLD SENT TO NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 26.

Arrived.

Major General Schofield is among the arrivals here to-day.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars.

A Missouri Delegation.

Representing the interests of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, had an interview with the President to-day, in relation to its acceptance by the Government, with flattering prospects of success.

Revenue Receipts.

The total receipts of revenue by the Treasury, in the three months ending on the 30th September last, amounted to one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars.

Amended Tax.

It is understood that several of the most influential men engaged upon the subject of amended tax, are strongly inclined to substitute a tax upon sales, for the present system of income tax, and taxes upon occupations and professions. This will leave untouched a proper system of taxation upon dividends, rents, salaries, interest upon loan of money, spirits and tobacco. Some persons, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, urge the propriety of levying a specific duty or excise upon cotton and petroleum, and such other of our products as hold a monopoly in the foreign markets, to such an amount as will neither abate the profits of these productions, nor lessen the foreign demand for them, at the same time refusing to draw back on those articles when exported, thus throwing the whole of the tax upon the foreign consumer.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

It is understood here that Canada will starve if the reciprocity treaty is abrogated, and the English capitalists, except those who invest in our securities, are hard pressed if the present custom duties are maintained in this country, that they will have to set up their workshops on this side of the Atlantic. The fight in the Congress will be on these questions, and the members will have the opportunity of selling out at the highest prices in British funds, sterling. Official cupidity may, therefore, be quoted in advance at a very high figure.

Removed to National Cemetery.

Col. Ludington, chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington, is having the remains of the Union soldiers, who were buried South of the Potomac during the organization of the army in 1861, exhumed and interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Secretary Seward returned to Washington this evening.

The Tunis Ambassadors

Are here, and will be presented to the President to-morrow.

Pardons.

One hundred and sixty-two pardons were granted to-day by the President. None, however, to persons of any prominence.

Rebel General Bragg.

The rebel General Braxton Bragg is expected here in a day or two, to urge his application for pardon.

The Findings and Sentence

Of the Military Commission in the case of Wirz, are before the President, but up to seven o'clock this evening, no action had been taken in the matter, and probably will not be before two or three days yet.

The Broker Tax Question.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, today received information from Philadelphia, that the broker tax question has been decided in that city against the brokers. The matter came up in Court upon an application for an injunction to restrain United States collectors from collecting the internal revenue tax assessed on the brokers for sales on their own account.

Hon. E. H. Rollins,

Of New Hampshire, for several years past the able and efficient Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day received his commission as Chief of the Bureau. Daniel C. Whiteman has been appointed Deputy Commissioner.

Relieved from Duty.

Brigadier General Wm. Hays has been relieved from duty in this Department.

Treasure Sent to New York.

Five million dollars in coin and notes were sent to-day to the Assistant Treasurer in New York.

Witnesses Before Courts Martial—Musters Out of Paymasters—Receipts from Sale of Army Appurtenances—Pardon Warrants Signed—The New Loan—Telegram from Secretary McCulloch—Naval Court Martial—Arrival of Tunis Ambassadors—Union Pacific Railroad Company—Gen. Ord Taken with the Finding of the Wirz Commission—Board of Trade Organized—J. H. Reagan Going to Texas—General Palmer in Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The War Department has ordered the Judge Advocates of courts martial, boards of survey, and military commissions, to insert the names in full in all certificates of attendance given to persons summoned as witnesses or employed in the preservation of the records of the proceedings, and in case of officer, his rank and regiment, in order that the Quartermaster who pays the account on such certificates may be possessed of the requisite data. Orders will shortly be issued by the War Department directing the muster out of twenty-nine additional paymasters.

A decrease of the Pay Department force is likely to take place before the first of December.

The Quartermaster's Department thus far has realized between six and eight millions of dollars from the sale of now useless army appurtenances.

Over a hundred pardon warrants, duly signed by the President, were forwarded to the State Department to-day for the purpose of the Secretary. The influx of Southern pardon seekers in the town seems to be gradually abating.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the following to H. H. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer at New York:

The subscriptions for the $30,000,000 five-twenties will be received by assistant treasurers and national banks, will receive no further subscriptions after this telegram comes to their notice.

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

The subscriptions already made for the notes which are to transpire will be recognized.

The lists of pardons exposed at the Presidents house, for several days past, relates to Virginians. More than a hundred of them have in a week received the Executive clemency. It is probable, the Southern States will now be attended to in rotation, Virginia taking the lead.

The Naval Court Martial, Judith Vice Admiral Farragut as President, to convene in Washington, on the first of November, will have before it, Lieut. Col. Marston, the oldest officer, one excepted, in the Marine Corps, on the charge of using for private purposes bounty money, deposited in his hands by new recruits. The Court will also try Commodore Craven under the tenth section of the third article of war, which requires an officer to do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy any vessel which it is his duty to encounter. He is charged with neglecting this, the rebel ram Stonewall having been in the harbor of Ferrol while he was in pursuit of the Commodore of the Sagamore and the Sacramento, another ship of war, being in port at the same time to aid him. It is said the Stonewall sent a challenge which he declined to accept.

The Tunis Ambassadors arrived here this evening, accompanied by Secretary Seward. The distinguished visitors are the guests of the Government.

The President to day gave audience to a delegation of gentlemen representing the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and Colonel Simpson, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, were present at the interview in connection with the business which brought the delegation to Washington.

The President has taken no action as yet in the findings and sentence of the Wirz Military Commission.

The Board of Trade of the District of Columbia, the first established here, was fully organized to-night.

The counsel for Wirz are assured of the conviction and sentence to death of their client, but at noon the President had not decided the case.

John H. Reagen leaves for his home in Texas soon, but is promised an interview with the President before his departure.

General Palmer was in consultation with the Secretary of War to-day, concerning the removal of troops from Kentucky.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The State of the Markets—Precautions against a Negro Insurrection—Late News from Mexico—Juarez still Confident—Inducements Offered by Maximilian to Emigrants from the South—Matamoras Besieged by Cortinas—All Communication Cut Off—The Imperial Forces in Tampico Besieged.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Cotton quiet; sales twenty-five hundred bales middling at 59c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 10½@11c. Freights looking up; cotton 1½@2¾. Bank checks on New York, 2¾ discount.

In reply to a communication from Governor Wells in regard to the threatened negro insurrection in North Louisiana, General Canby says he will order additional white forces to Shreveport. The army gunboats are already being made to disabuse the negroes of any wrong impressions imposed upon them.

Advices have been received by Juarez's official journal from Elpaso, on the 16th of September, confirming the reports of his fixing his seat of Government there. Also, a letter from one of his staff to a Mexican officer here, saying that Juarez is confident the French will have to leave Mexico. Let the people settle their own difficulties.

The *Estafette*, the French organ in Mexico City, of a late date, says that the feeling unfriendly to Mexico, especially from the Southern districts. It details the many highly advantageous inducements offered by the Imperial Government. Southerners can buy interests or estates on the most favorable terms. Agricultural implements, and clothes, but should raise, grow, and make everything for themselves. Now that slavery is abolished, labor is made more honorable, more productive, and is to be encouraged. Mechanics, manufacturers, mechanics, Northern friends are invited to come. Immediate provision is made for their reception by the Government of freedmen. This is expected by the President and Congress, and will remove the present for military rules.

The election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States should be given to the people, and an early day fixed for the election of members of Congress, and those elected be in Washington when the clerk calls the rolls, they cannot be excluded more than from Massachusetts. Kentucky, and North Carolina can take test oath without penalty, it is not the policy of the President to enforce this, but it is the policy of Congress.

General Mejia has ordered all communication closed with Brownsville. The chaparral was levelled for artillery. Mejia has about 1,200 men, well armed and equipped, but lacks officers and confidence in the native Mexicans, except among the Liberals. It is believed the Liberal force is greatly exaggerated. It is hardly thought they will assault the town, but will be content to try to starve them into submission, or force the Imperialists to a pitched battle. It is understood a convoy, often driven back to Monterey, but last night with much labor got through. Two troops and 500 Imperialists, and is reported as bringing two millions in coin. Trade is completely dead, and money scarcely commands large interest.

There is a movement in Texas to organize Fenians.

Hall and Longstreet have left for Washington, the latter for St. Louis.

The steamship Alabama, the first of the direct Liverpool and New Orleans steamships, left this afternoon. Vessels through this line coal at Havana.

Private letters from Western Texas say the Confederates who went to Mexico when the trans-Mississippi army surrendered, are returning, disgusted with the Mexicans. They also say Shanks has left Brownsville.

The Mississippi Legislature referred a Judiciary bill to suspend for a limited term the collection of debts, except those of orphans interest thereon during the suspension.

General Fullerton, Louisiana Commissioner, gives notice that negro orphans of the proper age, in order to be apprenticed to white people, to be bound out as apprentices to good responsible parties.

Prominent citizens of Nassau have arrived at Houston to consult with the officers of the Texas Central Railroad, which runs north towards Dallas, to extend the railroad river, and there connect with the same railroad coming south from Kansas City, whose fifty miles is completed, to connect with Galveston, a distance of about two hundred miles. Ninety miles of road and twenty-five miles are built at the two extremities. The directors of the Texas Central road have offered to subscribe $1,000,000 and lend to do all in their power to aid in the project.

No deputy collector is yet appointed for Galveston. An official Treasury notice for the establishment of such office in that port is to be issued as published. The State Constitution expressly forbids any one doing a banking business in Texas under heavy penalties.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Governor Perry to the State Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 26.—Gov. Perry's message was read before the Legislature to-day. He says that though his appointment was made several months after the other Provisional Governments, South Carolina was left to be restored in reconstruction as any other State. By restoring those who were in civil office at the suppression of the rebel government, he greatly expedited reconstruction. This measure was objected to by the military authorities, but he was sustained by President Johnson, to whom will be assigned in history the glory of having reconstructed the broken, dismantled fragments of the Republic, without incurring the evils of bloodshed. He advises to the new constitution as popular and democratic, inspiring the people with new zeal and energy in developing the latent resources of the State.

He recommends the fostering of internal improvements, commerce and manufactures the encouragement of foreign emigration, and also that they seek to open direct trade relations with the Western States for horses, mules, cattle, hogs, bacon, lard and beef, not only the Northern States for the agricultural products, provisions and clothes, but should raise, grow, and make everything for themselves. Now that slavery is abolished, labor is made more honorable, more productive, and is to be encouraged. Mechanics, manufacturers, mechanics, Northern friends are invited to come. Immediate provision is made for their reception by the Government of freedmen. This is expected by the President and Congress, and will remove the present for military rules.

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

COMING RIGHT—AND RIGHT AHEAD.

While men of the WENDELL PHILLIPS stamp are proclaiming that the administration's policy of restoration will undo the work—except to the sacrifice of all the fruits of the war, it is (to them) a provoking fact, that it is working finely. In Mississippi we have seen it secure nearly everything that was at stake on the side of the country and right, and in North Carolina we behold a similar result. Nowhere have the fears or predictions of the objectors been realized. Seeing these things, wise and good men all over the country, after waiting to satisfy themselves of the wisdom of the President's course, are declaring for his policy and signifying their admiration of his statesmanship. It is a fact which reflecting men have held constantly in mind,—the Cabinet from the first have been a unit in support of the President. Mr. SEWARD declares that it is not Mr. JOHNSON'S plan,—*if anybody's it is* Mr. LINCOLN'S, supported by every member of the Cabinet. Mr. JOHNSON changed neither his policy nor his Cabinet, but kept right ahead with both. Certain persons famous for distrusting Mr. LINCOLN, for denouncing him frequently, for creating disturbance and for the procivity for upsetting everything not exactly in accordance with their unbalanced minds, have attempted to breed distrust of Mr. JOHNSON and destroy the Union party by creating discord, because the President has done some things which they hastily concluded were not wise. But matters are coming right,—and all right minded men are coming to this conclusion.

INCONTROVERTIBLE FACTS.

Many things, and of many sorts, have been said about the negro people. Perhaps some have been spoken that were not wise, or true. But there are certain facts, in their history for four and a half years past, which no honest person can deny, and which no honorable and unprejudiced one can fail to admire. The general and decided loyalty of the negroes is admitted on all hands. It is not surprising that they should be attached to the United States Government now, when they have seen and experienced the benefits of its measures. The remarkable thing about it is, that they made their choice of sides early in the contest, before they were recognized by the Government as in any way connected with the rebellion. They chose the United States Government as their friend, before the Government intimated any intention to interpose between them and their bondage, before the emancipation proclamation was published or proposed. They came to our military lines and continued to come for refuge, where they were refused the privilege of passing and were turned back to their masters and to slavery.

In all cases, where they have had the opportunity, they have been true and faithful to our interests. They have given valuable information during the war. "Intelligent contrabands," though ridicule has been turned upon the expression, have been of excellent service in numerous instances. If our scouts wanted guides, the negroes did the best they could to supply the need. Our officers and soldiers, escaping from Southern prison dens, always found the negroes trusty and kind, to the full extent of their means, hiding and feeding them by day and making long and perilous travels with them by night.

As soon as they were invited or allowed to support the Government as soldiers, they volunteered by thousands. This they did in the face of contemptuous ridicule in the country and of strong prejudice, at first, from the army itself. They did not chaffer about wages or bounty, or having officers of their own choosing or color. Their record, as soldiers, has at once proved the wisdom of admitting them to the army, and their competency and courage in maintaining the honor of the flag. They have fought bravely and suffered severely and patiently, under circumstances peculiar to themselves, where they had no stimulus from the hope or chance of promotion.

That these people shall ever be again reduced to slavery, it is utterly absurd to imagine. Slavery is one of those false institutions, which, in the words of President JOHNSON, are "prostrated, laid out on the ground." Politicians and ecclesiastics united cannot resuscitate it, and they may as well give over crying for its death. Just as absurd is the embryo scheme of Southern mourners over slavery, as broached by KENNETH RAYNER, to banish them forcibly from the country. Their labor for the present is more needed by the country than their military service was. And they have well earned the privilege of earning their bread in the country. The Government and the people are sure to see their rights protected and their improvement advanced. They are not impatient under privations, or clamorous for immunities and political privileges. All they want is a fair opportunity for improvement and progress.

MORE OF IT.

A British paper, speaking of the iron trade of Birmingham, remarks that "the American orders are noteworthy from the fact that they show a disposition to purchase largely of British manufactured tools, implements and machinery, and but very sparingly of general merchandise. The prevailing desire in that country to restore order and prosperity in the South, is, however, gradually influencing our export trade, and there is a general feeling that it will soon tell upon the hardware trades of this locality, which for so many years regarded the United States as their principal customer." Theorize as you will, one fact stands out that cannot be disputed—our manufactures have thrived, and the country was prosperous. British manufacturers complain of dull times and poor business when we cease to buy of them and manufacture at home. They are now looking for a revival through the resumption of the trade which the war has measurably broken off. Now, to the common mind, it would seem that what is good for the British manufacturer must be equally good for our own. If we buy abroad, we will not manufacture at home,—and we cannot do this without protection, unless all the conditions of labor and capital are brought down to the level of competing nations. Free trade means that we must work as cheaply and live as poorly as they do in England, or buy of her. This has been the result of experience, and will continue to be, theorize as you will.

FOLLOWING THE STATE.—We do not believe it to be an excuse to an individual for rebellion that he followed his State. It is, however, a palliation of the offense, at least as affording ground for the presumption that he committed it not altogether voluntarily. There is one conspicuous rebel, to whom this palliation is not available, and that is J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. Contrary to his repeated declarations and assurances, he went into the rebellion against the deliberate and repeated decisions of his State. There is a meanness, falsity and debasement in his case which exists in no other—an ex-Vice-President of the United States, a Senator hanging about Washington while plotting with the rebels, abandoning his own State clandestinely, and invading it with a rebel army.

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.—The Teachers' Association of the State of Tennessee publish some facts with regard to education, which are both deplorable and alarming. The white population of the State is about 830,000. Of the adults there are 83,000 who are unable to read and write. For the education of 300,000 children there is no public provision. It seems almost incredible that such a condition of things should exist in any part of our country, but the statements come from the State itself, and from persons in it who have the best opportunity of knowing their correctness. Their first internal efforts at reconstruction should be made to embrace a system of common school education for the intellectual and moral benefit of the white poplation as well as for the two hundred and thirty thousand blacks who are still more needy.

ECCLESIASTICAL RE-UNION.—Synods of the Old School and New School Pesbyterian Churches met at the same time in Cincinnati last week. In both bodies there was a free discussion on the question of uniting the two churches. The Synods had some religious meetings together, at one of which they joined in the observance of the Lord's Supper. The subject of Union, fraternal and permanent, engaged the minds and feelings of the members of both these respectable church bodies. We are glad to see churches drawing together, rather than standing aloof from each other.

THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.—There are elected to Congress, from Virginia, five who can take the test oath of loyalty and three who cannot. The former, we presume, will represent the loyal colored people, and the latter the whites of the "Old Dominion." This smacks a little of the old style of equal representation, with a touch of retribution in it—the three-fifths principle being reversed.

HARD ON POLITICIANS.—In his note to the President, Major STEARNS is indirectly a little severe on that class of Patriots known as politicians—meaning, of course, those whose public spirit leads them to spend their life in public office, or in longing endeavors towards the same. He quietly says to his friend, the President, 'you are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of, or desire for office, or other immediate reward.'"

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, October 26, 1865.

I note the remarks of your correspondent, "Traveler," on the late shocking accident near Lancaster; and being in possession of some facts as to the cause of the accident, I beg to lay them before you and the readers of your widely circulated paper. Like your correspondent, I am also a pretty extensive "traveler;" taking the road, to nearly the regular millage of a locomotive, during a year. I am therefore about as anxious as "the next man," that railroad management should be held to a rigorous responsibility; and if ever I get hurt, through any railroad officer's negligence, unless hurt so badly that I can be crowded into an ordinary pail, you may rely on it, that I shall try and make things even.

Respecting the *cause* of the Lancaster disaster, it is involved in some doubt. I was shown the wreck at Altoona a few days ago, and though professing to know something about cause and effect in the operation of railway material, I was as much puzzled as the officers themselves in determining or locating the cause. It was not from a broken axle, for there was no axle broken. It was not from a broken wheel, for there was no wheel broken. A piece of the flange of one of the rear truck wheels was chipped off, evidently by some portion of the wreck, after the accident happened; but this being on the rear truck, and so slight, could not have caused the accident. It was not from a broken rail, for no rail was broken, and the iron on that part of the road is considered of an unusually good character. One length of this rail is among the wreck, and is so bent up by the wheels, after they had left the track, as to prove it a very tough iron. Two of the wheels, however, are loose on the axle, one being much looser than the other; and here, I think, is the cause of the accident. The wheel got loose, left the track, and all the sad consequences followed.

Now, sir, where can be placed the responsibility of such an accident? On the men who examined the train at Harrisburg? Nowhere else, certainly; and these men, it is proved, made a proper examination of the train. Indeed, it is proverbial, that at Harrisburg the wheels are so well sounded that the weary traveler is apt to wish the men at Jericho, forgetting that they are but doing their duty and promoting his welfare and safety.

I know nothing of the other accidents referred to by your correspondent. I speak simply of the one at Lancaster, and I am quite sure, if he will only go to Altoona and ask to see that wreck, he will conclude, as I do, that the company are nowhere to be blamed. Indeed, the wrenchings and twistings sustained by the trucks of the unfortunate car, prove them to have been of wonderful strength and compactness.

Your correspondent is right in suggesting that a jury know something about *material*. Three-fourths of all the railroad accidents are from defective material, and until that becomes well understood by jurors, the guilty economy which dictates its use will go unpunished. But should not these manufacturers of high repute "open the bail" for the sake of the public safety, as to the liability of the material and its supply? Is it not incumbent on them to form some plan or other by which they can let the poor train-hand, or the traveler, know *almost certain death*? Perhaps it would be premature to do that now. But you may rely on it, Mr. Editor, that the time is not far off, when the railway companies will have to take new lessons in the science of railway economy. The time is not far off when the talisman of jury duty will be *material*, and he who puts it to use will receive justice at the hands of railway companies, and they in their turn will be justly dealt with by the public.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

PERSONAL.

—Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, may be seen daily at the Astor Library, in New York, engaged upon his history of the war, in which he proposes to state the anti-Davis side of the internecine fratricidal quarrel.

—In Memphis, in Nashville, in Knoxville and in smaller settlements, such as Warburg, in Morgan county, Tennessee, the Germans were found faithful to the cause of the Union. In Nashville especially, a German Lathern congregation continued to worship and to pray for the President and the Union until the day the city was evacuated by the Confederates. "How could it be?" asked President JOHNSON, when their clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Eggers, at a later period, visited Washington. "The rebels," was the reply, "did not understand German, but the Lord did," a reply which Mr. Lincoln greatly enjoyed, and which he at a later period repeated to a clergyman of the same denomination.

—The Archduke Maximilian's Mexican envoy, on his arrival at Athens last year, was much feted by the Danish King of Greece, by Count Sponneck and his camarilla, and by the Austrian ambassador of Levantine descent, Falon Testa. A protest against this proceeding, however, in which it was characterized as offensive to Americans, appeared in the Greek papers, signed by the spiritual American consul at the Piræus, Henning Canfield, of Hartford, and cordially enthusiastically endorsed by all Republican Greeks. It was quite refreshing to see the Monroe doctrine vindicated in the noble language of Demosthenes.

—Richmond papers of yesterday state that the ring which was stolen from the body of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, by cutting off a finger from his hand, has been recovered. It was found in possession of Dr. Saunders, of Loretta, Essex county. The *Republic* says A. H. Stephens arrived in Lynchburg on Sunday evening, on his way to his home in Georgia. He did not visit Richmond in his route, but went direct from Gordonsville to Lynchburg.

—Some curious caves have just been discovered in Fife by a party of Scotch antiquarians. On the wall of one of the caves were found sculptured in bas-relief figures of elephants, birds, fish and other objects. It is supposed that, in the early ages of Christianity, these caves were used as places of worship by anchorites, and that St. Adrian dwelt in one.

—A Montreal correspondent of *Le Canadian* imparts the following paragraph: "The children of Jefferson Davis have been for some time in Canada, as is well known. The two boys are just now in Chambly, and about to enter Lennoxville College. The young girl, nine years of age is a pupil at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollets. Last Sabbath several Southern refugees went to see her. They brought with them the Federal General Gehrange, to whom they introduced to the girl, telling her that he was a friend of the Southern cause, although circumstances constrained him to fight in the ranks of its enemies. The child, looking to the General, answered: 'I shall believe that you are one of the friends of our cause when you shall have obtained the release of my father.' The General was deeply moved with this answer, and promised the child to use all his influence on behalf of Mr. Jefferson Davis. Gen. Cochrane, who, I believe, occupies an official position in the United States, Visited yesterday the magnificent establishment of the Hotel Dieu, where he was refused by the officers to visit, that he begged leave from the good sisters to present them with a picture for their church, which petition he put forward from New York."

—It is understood that Bishop Hopkins wrote a pastoral letter, in which he was particularly careful to refer to no national event; that this was rejected by the House of Bishops at Philadelphia, and one from Bishop Mellvaine read in its turn, which declared that it is to be a permanent theme for sacred rejoicing among the Churchmen, that the country is saved and slavery dead. This was instantly rejected. It will, however, be published informally as a pamphlet, signed by numerous Bishops.

—The carriage in which the late President, with his family, rode to Ford's Theatre on the night of his assassination, has arrived in New York, and is now on exhibition in Broadway. It is a plain old fashioned coach, and was presented to the late President by a committee of gentlemen from this city in 1861. Crowds of people visit the locality daily to view this relic, and among them a great many soldiers. One of these war-worn veterans with a wooden leg, while examining it said tears. He stood and looked at it for some time, then went over and kissed the cloth which hung from the driver's seat. "Heaven rest his soul!" exclaimed the poor fellow. His lips then moved as if in silent prayer for some moments, and after again imprinting a kiss on the cloth he hobbled away. The incident was very affecting, as the crippled soldier was once the recipient of a personal favor at the hands of the Martyr President.

—The Southern emigration and loan scheme of Governor Andrew is warmly commended by the Charleston *Courier*. It looks to these Northern co-operative movements to enable the South to develope itself and permanently benefit the people.

—The *Deseret News* considers the outside anxiety for the moral welfare of Brigham Young's Saints gratuitous, and remarks that "as a result of this great anxiety for our spiritual welfare, they would like to convert us to their way of thinking, but if we had an inclination to meet their proselytizing desires half way, we would be sorely puzzled what particular set of opinions to receive. We would suggest that they settle their little religious differences among themselves first, and decide which party is to travel by express to the mansions of endless bliss, and which is doomed to the hottest locality where fire and brimstone are dealt out gratuitously and without stint, before offering to pilot us the way to either region; we might otherwise happen to be led into the wrong one, and that would be far from pleasant."

—It is said that Jefferson Davis lately asked an officer at Fortress Monroe whether he thought the people of the North desired his execution. The officer replied that he had been so long on duty he could not speak for those at home, but the army was unanimous in the sentiment that he should be hanged! Consoling!

—The two younger sons of the late Horace Mann, upon the loss, by their brother, of his property in the Concord Bank, through the recent robbery, at once informed him that one-third of their joint bequest should be his.

THE Savannah *Herald* reports that the Charleston *Mercury* will presently be re-established by Mr. R. B. Rhett, Jr., its former proprietor. Also, that Mr. T. Hurley and Mr. John Bonnun will soon begin the publication in Charleston of the *Independent African*. The more newspapers the better. Full and free discussion is the life-blood of a republic.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Railroads In and Out of Washington—The Importance of the Early Completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road—The New Short Line from the Capital to the West—The Surveys Being Made.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON.

First, is the Georgetown and Washington horse railroad, running principally on Pennsylvania Avenue from Georgetown to the Navy Yard, a distance of nearly five miles. The fare was advanced last winter from five to six cents. About three miles of this road was originally completed by the payment of $20 upon each share, the par value being $50. In a few months that section and investment earned sufficient money to complete the road without further assessment. The stock rose rapidly to par, and now commands $70 to $75 per share, and is hard to obtain at that. A paying enterprise, whereby the payment of $20 by the original stockholders stands them $75 to-day, and pays an annual dividend of 12 per cent.

The second horse railroad is the Metropolitan, which at present extends in continuous sections upon eight or nine different streets, and connects the capital with the War Department. In a little while it will be completed according to charter, and unite Georgetown with the Navy Yard. The fare was advanced last spring from five to seven cents. It has excellent large cars, and a good track. Par value of shares $50, but none in the market, though probably will be soon, as the road pays better than the stockholders and citizens anticipated. But high fares are unpopular, and therefore comparatively unprofitable. Put the fares down to five cents or even four cents on horse railroads, and the roads will net better dividends than they will at seven or eight cents, because more than double the number of passengers will travel. We see this plainly illustrated here every day on the two parallel railroads, the Washington and Georgetown and the Metropolitan. Hundreds of people every day walk down a square from the Metropolitan, and take the cars of the other road in order to save one cent.

The last Congress passed an act compelling the horse railroads of Washington to carry colored people, whereat the copperheads hissed, secesh gnashed their teeth and abolitionists cried amen. And strange to say, to-day the original Washingtonians, with negro-hating newspapers to help them, are preparing a bill for the approaching Congress to exclude the negroes from the cars, or confine them to particular cars marked, "*Colored people allowed in this car.*" At the same time Senators Sumner and Wilson are understood to be contemplating a bill whereby the next Congress will increase the present liberties of the irrepressible contraband in Washington, not only on railroads, but in everything else, including the rights of suffrage.

RAILROADS OUT OF WASHINGTON.

One is the Orange and Alexandria, running southwest across the State, with a branch from Alexandria, called the Loudon and Hampshire, which runs westward about 25 miles, at present terminating in Leesburg, Loudon county, Va., in one of the finest and most productive agricultural districts in the country. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is the road over which the great mail for Richmond, Lynchburg, Tennessee and other Southern cities is now carried, and is the only direct all-rail route from here southward to any point.

Another road continues northward from Richmond to Acquia Creek landing, by way of Fredericksburg. At Aquia Creek connection is made with first class steamers every day this city. A charter has been obtained from the State of Virginia to extend this road along the line of the Potomac, by way of Mount Vernon, to Alexandria and Washington.

Another railroad is now under contemplation, touching the Peninsula, along the river, to open up communication with Lower Maryland. This will develop the oyster trade immensely, and it is now thought will be a paying concern. It passes through a rich agricultural land, which is flanked by the Potomac River and Chesapake Bay.

A fifth road is that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad unites Washington with Baltimore. Baltimore is well provided with railroads running in all directions. This Branch Road between here and Baltimore has done an immense business during the war. In four years, including troops, the passengers carried over it have exceeded two millions. Being the immediate channel for the supplies, &c., for the army and the people of this city have nearly at been carried over the road. It is believed that the number of accidents causing loss of life have been but two in that time period. This fact seems a grand compliment to the security of the road and the efficiency of its officers, when we consider the travelling has been the loss of life by accidents on other roads, not only during but since the war.

There is still another railroad which deserves attention in this connection. It is the new short line to connect Washington with the West and Northwest. This road is now being accurately surveyed, as rapidly as possible by a full corps of engineers under Messrs. Latrobe and Randolph. When completed, it will connect the Washington and Baltimore road with the main trunk of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Point of Rocks, Maryland, some seventy-five miles west of Baltimore, and about forty miles from Washington. Thus Washington will be brought some forty miles nearer the West and Northwest than it is at present, and this distance will be much further shortened by the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, connecting Cumberland with Pittsburgh, and the entire West and Northwest through Pittsburgh. When done, it is claimed, and upon good evidence, that this new and important line from Washington will be all that is necessary to establish full railroad facilities to and from the national capital, and will at once obviate the necessity for the additional road under the title of an "air line between Washington and the North." The work on the Connellsville road is more than half done, as its whole length from Pittsburgh to Cumberland is easily about one hundred and fifty miles. The importance of these two new roads is not fully appreciated by the public. They will form the shortest possible line between Washington and the great West and Northwest, and bring Pittsburgh, with its vast wealth of iron, coal and general commerce, and all the country beyond, about eighty miles nearer the American capital than at present. As the late decision of the United States District Court in favor of the road settles the points in law, we may safely predict a speedy resumption of labor on the unfinished end of the road, which, when completed, will be of such immense interest, not only to the people of Pittsburgh, but to all the West. S. C.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Its Business and Connections.

The public are frequently furnished with evidence of the intercourse between New York and the Great West by the repeated publications of the immense tonnage and its steady increase on the lines of railway connecting the interior with tidewater. Philadelphia and her great railroad through Pennsylvania to the Ohio river, says the *Ledger*, are almost entirely lost sight of by reason of neglect in this particular. Monthly statements of the business of this company are not furnished by the officers for publication, and it was information alike useful to men in business, to the city and to the road itself. Those statements were discontinued a few years ago, when the managers of the road leading West from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were settling the agreed rates, and when the published returns showed so large an increase of receipts on the Pennsylvania Railroad as to render the New York parties dissatisfied with the terms of the agreement. Though the reason for withholding the statements has ceased, their publication has never been resumed. A correspondent, who has access to the figures showing the business of the company, informs us that the receipts in round numbers the current year are two millions of dollars ahead of last year at corresponding time, and will reach at least eighteen millions of dollars this year. So much for the main line of the company's work. A letter which we have seen from an officer on its lake line, the Philadelphia and Erie road, shows that work to be also very prosperous. From it we learn that the September earnings are nearly $250,000, and a remarkable feature of it is its almost exclusively local character. Thirty to forty thousand dollars per month is expected from the new passenger line recently put on, and with the completion of the docks at Erie, during the coming winter, a large trade in anthracite coal to the lake ports is expected. In addition to this, arrangements are in progress to largely increase the oil tonnage, and accommodations are steadily making for a through trade, on which the company has mainly relied for the support of the road, and which it has not thus far been prepared to accommodate—the late war troubles having interposed obstacles to fuller equipment. The estimate of the late President of the road on leaving that office, about a year ago, was, that the receipts of the road in three years from that time would be three hundred thousand dollars per month. It is already nearly that sum in one year, without a through freight trade, with only a limited amount of the oil business, and no anthracite coal tonnage. Its revenues, so far, are almost entirely from local sources. What may be expected when to these shall be added all the other sources of revenue contemplated when the enterprise of connecting the lakes with tidewater was first started? The apprehensions entertained by some of the heavy owners in the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the company had connected itself with an unprofitable speculation in leasing the Erie Road, are fast fading out, in the face of the practical working of the road, and especially in the development of its immense local traffic. Instead of a drain to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it promises to be a great source or profit, and to largely increase the importance of Philadelphia as a commercial centre and shipping point.

A Chicago correspondent, writing on the 24th, says: There was some excitement in the grain market to-day, occasioned by the announcement by warehouse men to the Board of Trade that the condition of oats, barley and rye now in store is bad, and liable to become more so by the process of heating. Corn and wheat have not yet been seriously affected, but it is doubtful how long they will remain so, as the smell from hot grain is deleterious. Prices declined 2@3c on wheat, 3c on corn, 1c on oats, 2@3c on rye, and 4@5c on barley. It is contemplated by warehouse men to advance the rates of storage to one cent per bushel for every five days, or part thereof, for all grain in store after the 15th of November, provided the grain in store now is not removed before that time.

Proposals for a loan of $200,000 on Chicago River Improvement bonds were closed on Saturday after two weeks advertising. Only one bid, for $50,000 at 85, was received, and was rejected.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Two Pastoral letters were submitted to the House of "Bishops, one prepared by the Presiding Bishop, "and one by another of the five senior bishops, "to whom the matter had been committed. It "is understood that both were rejected by the "House, and it was finally determined that the "Bishops must let their national flock go uncounselled for the next three years. We are "in possession of very interesting details of "this whole affair, but do not feel at liberty to "publish the proceedings of the secret sessions "of the House of Bishops."

The *Bulletin* continues: "The negative action of the Convention has been more important than any of its positive work. We have already discussed its rejection of the loyal resolutions of Mr. Binney in full, and we shall not recur to it now, further than to repeat emphatically what we have already said more than once. The Episcopal church, as a whole, is as loyal a body of people as can be found in the United States. Its true sentiment is in no proper sense represented by the Convention which has just adjourned. Men have exercised a powerful influence upon its actions, who, as we fully believe, care no more for the real interests and honor of the Episcopal church than do the Man in the Moon. Many of the members of the late Convention have gone back to face a constituency which they have entirely misrepresented, and whose principles they have disgraced and repudiated. The hasty and unsatisfactory adjustment of the Alabama question, and the repeated refusal to place itself upon the country in an unmistakable attitude upon the great national issues involved in the Binney resolutions, have worked a mischief which more than overbalances all the good which the Convention has accomplished."

UNDER the heading "Reconstruction Begun," the Boston *Advertiser* reports that: "At the competitive declamation at Harvard College, last Saturday, open to all applicants from the new Freshman Class, the first premium was awarded to a student who had lost his arm, serving as captain in the Confederate army; the second to a young man of negro descent, the first undergraduate of that race who has ever been admitted to the university. That such an award—made, of course, without any reference to the nativity of the young men—should be the first result of the first competition after the war is admitted after the peace, is certainly a happy omen. If such are to be the prizes and the victories of those but just now our enemies, and of those willing our country shall have little left but to study that they do not win too many of them."

A CONVENTION of colored citizens of Indiana met at Indianapolis on Tuesday. A hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing most of the counties of the state. W. S. Lankford was chosen president. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Federal and State Governments to repeal the laws which deny the franchise to colored race of the right guaranteed to other American citizens; and declaring an intention to petition the next legislature of Indiana to grant to the colored people access to the public school funds, and permission to testify in all cases before courts of justice.

THE estate of A. P. Stone, late Collector of Internal Revenue, in Ohio, will be sold for the benefit of his creditors. It consists of several lots in Columbus and vicinity, having total appraisal of $34,000, including the beautiful brick cottage on State street, in that city, which was occupied as a residence by Judge Chase during his Gubernatorial term, and which figures in the late Ohio Democratic family imbroglio over Mr. Stone at the time of his decease. The appraisals fall far short of the balance against him in his official capacity.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the following ruling: "Where a person neglects to pay the income duty after demand, (section 119,) the amount due becomes a lien from the time when the tax fell due until it is paid. The 19th section provides that the tax shall be levied on the 1st day of May and be due or payable on or before the 30th day of June. On these terms of the law it can only be predicated that the tax falls due on the 30th of June, so that the lien attaches on that day."

There is said to be a large drift of specie to Ireland. It is evident that during the rebellion large sums were sent to that country, particularly from the South, for safe-keeping. This money is now being withdrawn. It is manifest that something of this sort is one of the agencies that keeps down exchange. Now, instead of capitalists going abroad for investment or safe-keeping, foreigners are investing largely in this country.

In St. Louis one hundred tons per day of cane are to be roughly broken down, to be sent to the paper mills. The cost of the cane to be delivered at Carondelet, is estimated to be less than five dollars per ton, undried, in which condition it is down. The cost of blowing, it is said, will be under one dollar per ton, and it will take about one ton of paper to five of the undried cane.

The Secretary of war issued an order, declaring that, hereafter, all persons who have failed to report, on being drafted, are not to be deemed deserters, and will not be liable to arrest in future. Also, that all persons who have been arrested shall be immediately released from confinement.

The expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending 30th of June last, amounted to one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. The Secretary of the Navy estimates the expenses for the current year at twenty-three millions only.

The Nebraska Territorial election on the 10th, resulted in a handsome Republican victory. Gillespie is elected Treasurer by 200, and Kountze Auditor by 400 majority, and the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature.

It is understood that Surgeon General Wolcott, of Wisconsin, a gentleman of distinguished medical attainments, is preparing a report relative to the anticipated visit of the cholera, and the best means of mitigating its ravages.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of

NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to call on the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct10

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. It is offered to the public as a medicinal article for public and general use, but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over all kinds of diseases recommended to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, heartburn, sick headache, cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, acidity of the stomach, cholera morbus, dysentery, and general debility and weakness of the whole system, try this simple bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the continued hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, persistently urge you to just try one bottle. If at no day is it not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market street. oct26-lt

TO PUBLISHERS---FOR SALE---A Taylor double cylinder printing machine size of bed, 31 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. oct27-1f

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady may find a comfortable room, with good boarding, at No. 175 Sandusky street, Allegheny. oct26-3t

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Judson's Patent Governors and Patent Valves Combined

Are admitted to be much the best Governor of Steam Engines in use. The principal engine builders in the country are now placing them upon their engines. We have taken the agency for the sale of them in this county, and will keep a stock on hand, and sell to the trade at Judson's List Prices, which is less than the same can be made by engine builders, as they are of the most perfect workmanship and construction. We will warrant every Governor to give satisfaction, or refund the money.

Davis & Phillips,
No. 110 Water and 104 First sts.
oct24-1m

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth street.
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.

☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs. oct8

FOR SALE—A First-class Country Residence,

On one of the passenger railroads. Address "RESIDENCE," through the postoffice. oct26-3t

W. T. B. BROOKS.....A. B. CHESNEY,
G. B. EASTERLY.....C. B. PEET.
BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well.
sep30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

A SET OF JEWELRY.

The owner can have the above by addressing "HONESTY," Pittsburgh postoffice, giving a description of the same. oct27-1t

FOR SALE.

Pew No. 30,

In Christ's M. E. Church, very desirably located. Address Box 342, Pittsburgh P. O., or inquire of the book-keeper at No. 127 First street. oct27-4t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 55 Market street, on and after November 3. Transfer books close on the 1st. oct27-3t ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A Brick Dwelling,

30 by 32 feet, two stories high, on Broadway, New Brighton Beaver county, Pa. Two rooms can be converted into a store room at little expense, being a splendid location for business. For terms apply to the subscriber, three doors above Wm. Kennedy's store, on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. HENRY STAUFFER. oct27-6t

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE, AT SEWICKLEY.

The property known as the Way Farm has been divided into building lots of from one to ten acres, and are now offered for sale cheap. For further particulars address N. WAY, at Sewickley P. O., or on the premises, at Edgeworth Station, P. F. W. and C. R. R. oct27-6t

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP
Pres't, ISAAC M. PENNOCK, V. Pres't, JNO. F. JENNINGS
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Thos. Donnelly,
R. H. King, Henry McCurdican, H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
W. H. Forsyth, Jake Hill, S. H. Hartman,
Alex. Chambers, James O'Connor.
Insures on liberal terms on all fire and marine risks
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
R. J. GRACIE, Agent. oct27-3m

FOR SALE—
THE COMMODIOUS
Warehouse and Dwelling,
No. 100 Second street, between Wood and Market sts.
Price, $5,000.

Title guaranteed and clear of all encumbrance. Inquire on the premises from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. today. oct27-1t

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
MME. GHIONI & SIG. SUSINI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH.....DIRECTOR.

Mr. Strakosch announces with much pleasure, that he has succeeded in engaging a complete and efficient Italian Opera Company, embracing some of the most eminent and favorably known artists, and a complete CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, comprising some of the most talented artists from New York, with whom he will give in Pittsburgh, for

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6,

SIX DIFFERENT GRAND OPERAS,

In a style unrivalled by any other management.

The following eminent artists from the New York Academy of Music constitute the Ghioni & Susini Grand Italian Opera Company:

Signorina ADELINA PATTI GHIONI, the famous Dramatic Prima Donna, from the Italian Opera, New York Academy of Music, and the Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, the favorite Contralto.

Mlle. CANNISSA, Prima Donna Soprano, Grand Opera.

Signors MACAFERRI and ERRANI, First Tenors, of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies of Music.

Signor MANCUSI, the eminent Baritone, from the Grand Opera, Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Signor AUG. ARMANDO, the eminent Basso, from the Grand Baveo Principale, Isle of Max Marchek's Italian Opera, New York.

Signor ANTON GRAFF, the celebrated Basso Buffo, late of Grover's German Opera.

Mme. ADELAIDE PATTI and Sig. PIZZUT, Second Dramas.

Sig. XIMENES and Sig. PERNI, Second Tenors.

Sig. LOCATELLI and Sig. MASSIO, Second Bassos.

Conductor.....Sig. FERDINANDO MAGGIONI

Leader.....Mr. F. Zittenhart

Stage Manager.....Sig. Nardini

Machinist.....Mr. Langhi, assisted by Mr. Grafton

Properties.....Sig. T. Grillo.

Costumes.....Mme. Nardini. Sig. Nardini

The entirely new and costly wardrobe has been purchased by the Director in Paris.

The following will be performed with a cast of unsurpassed strength:

ERNANI, MARTHA, IL TROVATORE, FAUST, NORMA, DON GIOVANNI.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle $1 reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private Boxes $12.

The sale of Season Tickets, ($9 each,) entitling the holder to a secured seat for each night, will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 1 at 9 A. M., at C. C. Mellor's Music Store. Sale of single tickets, which will commence at the same place on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 9 A. M. oct27-8t

1865. FALL. 1865.

I. E. WALRAVEN.

MASONIC HALL,

719 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,

HAS NOW OPEN HIS

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

Curtain Materials,

The most elegant assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, and selected by him personally in the best European markets, or manufactured to order.

FRENCH BROCATELLES,
SATIN DAMASK,
SILK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN SATIN,
SMYRNA CLOTH,
COTELINE.
PLAIN WOOL REP,
STRIPE COTTON REPS,
FRENCH TERRY,
SATIN DE LAINE,
WOOL DAMASK,
PERUVIAN CLOTH,
PLAIN TERRY.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
PLAIN CURTAINS,
TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES, with Attached Cornices, all styles, at

WALRAVEN'S,
719 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, October 9, 1865. oct2-1my

WHOLESALE
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Jewelry and Clocks,
SCOTT & HENNEGEN.

A full and complete stock of
Watch-makers' Tools and Materials,
WATCH GLASSES, NOTIONS, &c.
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
31 Fifth street, second door,
oct25-1m PITTSBURGH.

MONEY—
$200,000 to Loan
ON GOOD COMMERCIAL P

The Daily Commercial

LIFE'S FIRST SONG.

BY JOHN KERR HOLMES.

The first free song the young heart sings
Is sweet, although a flattering strain.
Life's home kept dove has spread no wings,
That cannot cross the main.
There may be rocks with white foam wet,
There may be shores where wrecks are thrown;
They are beyond—unseen as yet—
To hope's young sailor all unknown.

Time holds a wand—he breaks the spell—
He bids the rain-bow beauties fade;
Unbars his doors to hear farewell
Sighed o'er the grave of hopes he made.
Then oh, thou young heart, breathe thy song,
Thy happy song through sunny years!
Thy angel fairies, hope is strong,
Thy future yet a heaven appears.

The Body of King James III. of Scotland Discovered and Reinterred.

[From the Dundee Advertiser.]

By command of her Majesty the Queen, an elegant tomb or monumental structure has been erected on the spot of ground at Cambuskenneth, near Stirling, where were found some human remains, supposed to be those of King James III, and his Queen the Princess Margaret of Denmark. The royal remains were dug up in the course of some excavations which were made in the summer of last year, when the foundations of the ancient abbey were laid bare. It may be stated that the structure is built of freestone, is about four feet and a half in height, eight feet long, four and a half feet broad at the base and about three feet broad at the top. On the north side the following inscription is cut in raised letters: "This restoration of the tomb of her ancestors was executed by command of her Majesty Queen Victoria, A. D., 1865." On the south there is the following: "In this place, near to the high altar of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James the Third, King of Scots, who died the 11th of June, 188, and of his Queen the Princess Margaret of Denmark." On the west end are the Scotch arms, with the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit*," and on the east end the Scotch arms, quartered with those of Denmark, surrounded by a scroll of thistles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only **75** cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for **$1**.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognised, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a brown to jetty, black or brown blush. Not will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. It will not injure the hair, but will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
oct26-ly

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
PITTSBURGH, October 23, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Western Transportation Company, that a special meeting will be held at the office of said company on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock A.M., By order of
T. P. JEWETT, President.
A. J. MCDOWELL, Sec'y. oct24 td

NOTICE.

Stockholders in Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company will call at H. GERWIG'S store, No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny City, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 7 to 9 P. M., until October 29th instant. They will subserve their interest by so doing.
oct26-3t BY THE COMMITTEE.

OCTOBER 26, 1865.

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Cherry Run Company will take place at the office of the company, No. 109 Fourth street, MONDAY November 6th, 1865, o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them. A. T. FAIRNESTOCK, Clerk.
oct26-td

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 204 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D
October 7, 1865.—oct9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.
sep20-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 31 Fifth street, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865.

From 10 o'clock A.M. until 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
oct14-td HUGH MCELHENY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB

Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of

FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant.
N. MCCLARRAN, Treasurer,
oct9-td 85 Market street.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1.00.

Office, No. 129 Fourth street.

JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct9-1m

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULZ and J. H. ROBINSON was dissolved on the 26th day of September, 1865, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schulz. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 6 Smithfield street, where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON.
MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULZ,
sep27-6w J. H. ROBINSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN D. BAILEY, who continues the business, is duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.
THOMAS STEEL.
JOHN D. BAILEY.

In retiring from the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, I cordially recommend my late partner to the patronage of our former friends and customers.
THOMAS STEEL.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
(Successor to Steel & Bailey.)

Stock Broker and Exchange Agent,

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Office, Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh. oct24

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

Done to order on short notice.

W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh,
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN, WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
8c24eod J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

NOTIONS.

MEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

WOMEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,

KNITTING YARNS,

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

RIBBONS,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

SPOOL THREADS,

PATENT THREADS.

A Full Assortment of the Above Goods,

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

81 WOOD ST.

8c25

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & RAYNES'

Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se20-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the successful young tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear as Ivan, the Serf, as originally performed by him, being the first who appeared in this character in the United States. This great sensation drama is by the author of the Ticket-of-Leave Man, entitled Waters Run Deep, Our American Cousin, &c., Tom Taylor.

THIS (Friday) EVENING will be presented for the first time in Pittsburgh, the great sensation drama of THE SERF, or LOVE LEVELS ALL.

Ivan, the Serf.....Edwin Adams.
New Champagne Gallope, by the Orchestra.
To conclude with HOLE IN THE WALL.

MASONIC HALL.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Monday, October 30th.

Return of the favorites,

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE,

AND YOUNG FAMALE BRASS BAND.

TWENTY STAR PERFORMERS.

The management point with no small gratification to their list of unrivalled performers and extraordinary novelties and attractions, and beg to assure the public that they have not stopped at any expense which would enable them to defy competition and outvie every other travelling establishment in the country. They point to the result of their efforts with justifiable pride, and look with confidence to a generous and appreciative public to reward them for their unifring efforts to afford them an attractive, cheap and novel entertainment. Mr. Carter has, at an enormous expense, purchased in London the new and wonderful optical illusion, invented by Prof. Pepper, entitled

PROTEUS, OR WE ARE HERE, BUT NOT HERE,

Which will be exhibited each evening in connection with the usual novel and pleasing entertainments of

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE.

Tickets.....35 cents,
Reserved Seats.....50 cents.
oct26-3t L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

TENNYSON CLUB

LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lecturers for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 27th and 28th inst., at 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $3 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats will be held at all lectures for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
oct23-2w President.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

PITTSBURGH LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

HARRY STONER & CO., PROPR'S,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 54 FIFTH STREET,

(Adams' Express Office.) Calls can be left at the following places: Central Dining Saloon, opposite Union Depot; Rush House, corner Canal and Liberty streets; J. H. Hilleman's, Wood street; C. H. Super's Drug Store, corner Penn and St. Clair sts.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Gardner's Drug Store, Butler street, Lawrenceville.
J. T. Semple's News Depot, Federal street, Allegheny.

At the branch offices receipts will be given for goods to go by connecting express to all parts of the United States and Canada. Baggage checks can be left and the baggage called and delivered to all parts of the cities and boroughs of Lawrenceville and Birmingham.
oct14-2w-MWF

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

Express and Exchange Company,

84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Gold Dust bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.

Persons abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.

Je21-6m WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the WAREHOUSE OF WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, the following Unclaimed Freight—unless previously removed by owners:

List of Goods in Store of White Bros & Co.

H Henk, Pittsburgh, two bbls varnish.
No mark, two iron oil bbls.
Do one oil cask.
Davidson, Frazier & Co., Pittsburgh, thirteen bbls cement.
J. W. Spear, Pittsburgh, one bag wool bags.
H. L. Harris, Pittsburgh, three boxes glassware.
Gemel & Totley, Pittsburgh, one box glassware.
F. Ashelman, Manchester, one box merchandize.
E. H. Fronheim, Pittsburgh, three boxes soap.
J. J. Stratton, Pittsburgh, two boxes b. powders.
J. S. Lash, Pittsburgh, one hoe hay rake.
N. R. Steel, Pittsburgh, one box butter.
H Dunning, Pittsburgh, one anvil.
Shaub & Brown, Allegheny City, twelve wind mills.
A. Freeman, Pittsburgh, one bdl trees.
McCormick & Co., Pittsburgh, one reaper.
M. Sharp, Walnut Bend Oil Co., Pittsburgh, two box machinery, two iron wheels, one smoke stack, one steam boiler.
R. R. Bulger, Pittsburgh, one bbl varnish.
Lutz & Walz, Pittsburgh, one beer keg.
C. Eberle, Pittsburgh, two beer kegs.
No mark, lot of glass sand stone.
Do iron bars.
J. D. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, one barrel.
Jas. McKay, Pittsburgh, one bbl vinegar.
M. Thelen, Pittsburgh, four bbls beans, one half bbl beans.
Evelen & Sanders, Pittsburgh, two half bbls varnish.
T. Lankin, Pittsburgh, one quire paper pckg, two nests keelers and tubs, one bale twine, two boxes c. pegs.
W. Boust & Co., Lawrenceville, Pa., one roll leather.
Fackiner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six cane seat chairs, one cane seat rocker.
J. Bolton, Pittsburgh, one half bbl wine.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7.15 a. m. 8.15 a. m. 10.25 a. m.
2.35 p. m. 4.50 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R..... 9.10 a. m.

GEO. DARRIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A.Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City,
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oct21-1m

PUBLIC SALE

OF

UNCLAIMED FREIGHTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, December 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the warehouse of MEEK & ARMSTRONG First street near Market, the following articles, unless previously claimed:

No mark, a lot of crude and refined oil barrels.
G. B. & Co., 1 bbl sugar.
No mark, one box.
John McPherson, one small box.
John Swetzer, Harrison Co., one small box.
Wenzell & W., La Crosse, Wis., one keg paint.
No mark, one bbl sugar.
Do one forking horse.
Do one wooden mall.
Do one keg molasses.
Do one stand.
Do one reaper, one knife.
Do one piece pipe (copper.)
Do three pcs wooden mch'y.
Do one bdl iron rods.
Do one pc. L. wood.
J. B. Taylor, Freeport, 1 roll leather.
J. & W. Rhea, Pittsburgh, 1 piece wardrobe.
No mark, one wash boiler, iron.
May & Co., one bake pan.
Geo. F. Smith, Indiana Station, one bdl slats.
No mark, one piece casting.
Do two washboards.
Do one wooden Chest.
Do one churn.
Do one piece stave.
Do one bbl empty sacks.
Do two bdls bows.
Do nine bdls pick handles.
Do one fan mill.
Do two iron bbls C. soda.
Hunter & Miller, two bdls scythe snaths.
H. Kincer, Cambridge, one bag timothy seed.
Clearfield Co., 1 box roofing paper.
Henry Cleringer, Warsaw, Ind., one box.
D. C. Kneeland, 1 bdl straw boards.
No mark, one plate casting, one grate.
Do one bdl casting, (four pcs).
Do one lot file, (some broken).
Do one bdl H. G.
De Moss, Barney & Co., Roscoe, Ohio, one W. mill.

C. A. CARPENTER,
oct21-1m Freight Agent.

75 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.

75 CASKS SODA ASH.

25 CASKS SAL SODA.

At New York rates, freight added.

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
oct20-3m 63 Wood street.

RIDER & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND FACTORS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 132 Front street Pittsburgh, 51 Broad street New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE

Benefit of the beautiful Cuban sylph,

M'LLE MARIE ZOE.

Mlle. Zoe, is a beautiful dancer. Mlle. Zoe and Mr. Gilbert in a terrific broad-sword and knife combat.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 27, a rare entertainment will commence with the grand patriotic drama in four acts, entitled

MASSANIELLO, OR THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Famillo, the dumb girl.....Mlle Marie Zoe.
Massaniello, the deliverer of Naples.....Mr. W. H. Leak.

To conclude with the farce specially, in one act, of

SOLON SHINGLE.

Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. O. Sefton.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM, Saturday afternoon

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

AND SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE,

AT MASONIC HALL,

For 6 Nights Only, Commencing

MONDAY EVENING, October 23d.

The largest and most talented Troupe ever organized, numbering EIGHTEEN BRIGHT STARS.

HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
S. S. SANFORD, and
YOUNG HENGLER.

In new acts every night, supported by the entire strength of the Company.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

SAM. SHAPLEY,
SAM. SANFORD,
CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent. Proprietors.
oct20-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a extensive use of the same.
je28-1y

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily except Sunday, at 2.50 A. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 A. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, and West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 A. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Junction, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Hunthgdon, Lewistown Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 9.40 A. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making connection with trains on Northern Central and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily at 1.25 P. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4.35 P. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 P. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 A. m.

PENN ACCOMMODATION 10.30 P. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9.40 A. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3.35 P. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.05 P. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 A. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 P. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1.20 A. m.
Fast Line	3.00 A. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6.25 A. m.
Penn Accommodation	7.50 A. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8.50 A. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10.05 A. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	11.30 A. m.
Baltimore Express	1.30 P. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2.05 P. m.
Philadelphia Express	3.40 P. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6.00 P. m.
Altoona Accom and Harrisburg Train	10.30 P. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday, Pittsburgh, at	12.30 P. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office—No. 110 Penn street, day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2.30 P. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct7

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2.10 A. M.	7.25 A. M.
Mail	7.00 "	3.00 P. M.
Express	9.15 P. M.	8.35 "
Steubenville Accommodation	4.30 "	10.00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
oct9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.
Express	2.00 p. m.	2.45 p. m.	2.45 p. m.
Express	3.00 p. m.		
Mail	7.00 a. m.		6.10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6.10 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W., 2.20 a. m. 3.30 p. m. 6.00 p. m.
7.50 p. m. 8.30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2.10 a. m. 3.45 p. m. and 9.00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B. Rac'r. N. C. Economy. Steubenville
9.00 a. m. 2.15 p. m. 4.30 p. m. 10.30 p. m. 3.50 p. m.
11.50 a. m.
4.15 p. m.
6.00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7.15 a. m. 8.15 a. m. 10.25 a. m.
2.35 p. m. 4.50 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R..... 9.10 a. m.

GEO. DARRIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A.Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City,
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.15 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express " "	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second "	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.
W. R. STOUT, Superintendent.
ap30

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

FRENCH

VIOLET COPYING INK.

And WRITING FLUID,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
oct10 corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side,

dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES.

CALCULATORS,

BILL HEADS, and

POST-OFFICE BOXES.

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
oct10 corner Wood and Third streets.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

Curers of extra sugar-cured hams, and

Manufacturers of Lard Oils,

Corner Penn and Wayne streets, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WHEAT—Real Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct17 357 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.

GREAT BARGAINS AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

oct5

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE!

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be und on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, mong which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
Jn10-tf

J. M'KELROY..... JAMES DICKSON..... JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in use:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

A full line; also,

COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWaF

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

Just Received,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES:
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS:
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS:
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS:
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line:
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS:
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors:
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS:
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS:
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment:
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. H. EATON,

NO. 17 FIFTH ST.

se27

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley.

se26 PITTSBURGH

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GLOBE

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is the only investment not subject to taxation.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.

THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS

Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.

MUTUAL

my11-2taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight, at as liberal rates as those consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	JESSE LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary. WM. EAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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SAMUEL REA,	HENRY WORTH,
HON. J. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by men who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have so long enjoyed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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JAMES PARK, JR.,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE D. ZEIS	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
de24-1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures again stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. MCCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
CAPTAIN WM. HOLMES, General Agent.

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The Daily Commercial

THE TRIAL OF MRS. GRINDER.

Conclusion of the Evidence for the Prosecution.

NO WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE CALLED.

Probable Termination of the Case To-Day.

Yesterday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer reassembled at nine o'clock, when the case of Mrs. Martha Grinder, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary C. Caruthers, was resumed. The Court room was densely packed with spectators, who occupied all the available space. A large number of ladies were so much interested in the proceedings as to stand in the middle of the room during the entire day, it being impossible, owing to the crowd, to furnish them with seats. The prisoner, who was the centre of attraction appeared greatly depressed, and frequently placed her hand upon her head as though she was suffering.

Mrs. Margaret Smith was again called to the stand not having concluded her testimony on Wednesday evening.

Medicine was administered, and myself and family recovered. The next morning I came down stairs, and the children got along slowly. In going back and forward to Mrs. Caruthers house, I always saw Mrs. Grinder there. She either was there or come directly. Haveseen her there as early as six o'clock in the morning. During the last illness of Mrs. Caruthers, Mrs. Grinder made remarks touching their having money; she mentioned Mr. Caruthers also; these remarks were very frequent during their illness; she said she believed they had money and plenty of it; she asked if Mrs. Caruthers ever spoke to me of buying a house; I told her that she (Mrs. C.) did so once; Mrs. Grinder said that Mrs. Caruthers had told her that she would buy a house if she could get one to suit.

The Commonwealth offered to prove that Mrs. Grinder objected to the witness Mrs. Smith attending upon Mrs. Caruthers, and endeavored to prevent her from so doing, in order that she might have sole control of the deceased; that Mrs. Grinder represented that Mrs. Caruthers did not wish Mrs. Smith to continue in her attendance upon her.

Mr. Marshall—We object. 1st. The statement may be true, but is incapable of contradiction. 2d. It was not evidence in any respect.

The Court—As the proposition stands, we think it is not evidence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then amended the offer to prove that the statement of Mrs. Grinder to Mrs. Smith was untrue, and that the relations between Mrs. Grinder and Mrs. Caruthers were of the most kindly character.

Mr. Marshall withdrew his objection.

Witness proceeded:—Mrs. Grinder very often told me that Mrs. Caruthers did not like me; every day, nearly, she told me this; I said I could not believe it, because Mrs. Caruthers had been kind to me; would tell me things she would not tell Mrs. Grinder, and always wanted me to stay with her; never had the least difficulty, or ever any unkind feeling toward Mrs. Caruthers. Recollect the morning of the funeral of Mrs. Caruthers; I brought in a quart tea jug of N. Orleans; Mrs Grinder saw me as I was going in the gate, and said, "Mrs. Smith, what are you going to do with that?" I replied it was some tea for Mr. Caruthers; this was about five o'clock in the evening; she said I had no need of doing it, as she had plenty of tea; I replied I was going to get breakfast for Mr. Caruthers; I took the tea in, and Mrs. Grinder went out; saw her directly after, and she said "come in my house, I've got some ice cream or you." I went and ordered the tea to be taken back for me; when I went in found Mrs. Kennedy fanning her; believe Agnes Bonner was down stairs; I said to Mrs. Caruthers, "I feel so badly I went down stairs, and went to Mrs. McBride's; I vomited there dreadfully; I was so weak that I had to lie on the sofa for half or an hour; about an hour, when Mrs. Kennedy came in and said Mrs. Caruthers wanted me; she persuaded me to get up and I would feel better; I went to Mrs. Caruthers and found Mrs. Grinders there; she asked me if I felt better; told her I did but was so weak. This was in the afternoon; I remained with Mrs. Caruthers until two o'clock the next morning before she died. Mrs. Grinder was in most all the time; Mrs. Kennedy was in there, at two o'clock I told Mrs. Caruthers that I would go home. Before going I went to Mrs. Grinder's and in some milk; I gave it to my sister; think it was about time for Mrs. Caruthers to take her medicine; was at Caruthers' when Mr. Grinder came; I let him in. Mrs. Grinder was there also; Mrs. Caruthers was the first to recognize her father's footsteps. She said, "Papa, Papa?" I think Mr. Grinder was in the yard, gnawing at the door; he went up stairs; when Mrs. Caruthers saw him she said, "Oh, Pap, is that you," and kissed him; she said, "Ain't your daughter very sick?" she also said, "Oh, Pap, why didn't you bring me some water from the spring?" he replied, "oh, daughter, you will be well enough after awhile to go home;" the exact date I cannot say. I left when our family were sick; they eat of veal soup given to my mother by Mrs. Caruthers; all of the family were sick but myself; I took none of the soup; I threw the soup out carelessly in the yard, a bone in that soup; saw Mrs. White's dog in the yard, gnawing at the bone; saw the dog afterwards vomiting dreadfully, and ran after Mrs. White up stairs into our house, and continued vomiting under the bed. Mrs. Grinder was there, and carried the dog down stairs. At this time I thought Mrs. Caruthers' husband was dead; the Doctor said he was pnbeless for four hours; his face, speaking of the sickness, said, "Mrs. Smith, this acts like poison." Mrs. Grinder said to me, in a low tone, "That doctor is a fool!"

Court took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at half past one o'clock, and the examination of witnesses commenced at two.

Mrs. Ann White, sworn—Reside in the Diamond, Pittsburgh; my daughter, Mrs. McBride, resided in Gray's Row, in Allegheny, within a few doors of Mrs. Grinder; she sent for me on Sunday, the 16th of July; on account of my daughter's illness; left Mrs. Mc. on Monday, the 17th; my dog followed me; the dog took a fit of vomiting at Mrs. Smith's house, [The dog was produced in court, and identified by witness.]

Miss Agnes Bonner, sworn—I knew Mrs. Caruthers in her life time; I was there several times during her last sickness; I always found Mrs. Grinder there when either was there or came in; she appeared to be making herself generally useful; I saw her in the act of administering medicine to Mrs. Caruthers; this was before she died; I first called to see Mrs. Caruthers while she was sick; this was before she went to New Castle; I next called to see her after she came back, when she was last sick; I saw her after she returned from New Castle; Mrs. Grinder was there; I know her well, personally; the day after she came from New Castle I met her at Mr. Carr sister's; she looked very well; her spirits were very good; she was laughing and talking. I next saw her when she was very ill; I think it was Friday afternoon; Mrs. Grinder was there; I saw her in the store; she was vomiting and complaining of a great burning in the stomach; she complained of being very thirsty; Mrs. Grinder was there that day; I remained about three hours; I left her in about the same condition; I saw her on Saturday; she complained of a blister at that time; Mrs. Caruthers said, "Oh, Maggie, my blister; it is burning me up!" I next saw her on Monday; I was there; she died; I went down to spend the better part of the day with her; Mrs. Grinder came in and went into Mrs. Phillips; she came into Mrs. Caruthers room; in a few minutes she bade me good morning, and asked me if I was going to stay; I told her I was going to stay until nearly four o'clock; she made no reply; I took dinner that day at Mrs. Caruthers' house, Mrs. Grinder was present; I sat on one of the bureaus; at this time she was in the kitchen several times; I cooked my own dinner that day; I found the articles of which I got my dinner in the cupboard and closet; neither were locked; any person could have gotten to them; I found a canister on the bureau; the canister contained some stewed plums which I found in the cupboard. The meat I brought from market; Mrs. Grinder was in the kitchen when I was cooking my dinner; I think I was engaged about three hours; I gave the sick folks some beef tea; I ate my dinner, and became very ill about half an hour afterwards; I fainted; vomited; suffered intense pain in my head; I remained about three hours; I left her in about the same condition; I saw her on Sunday; she had